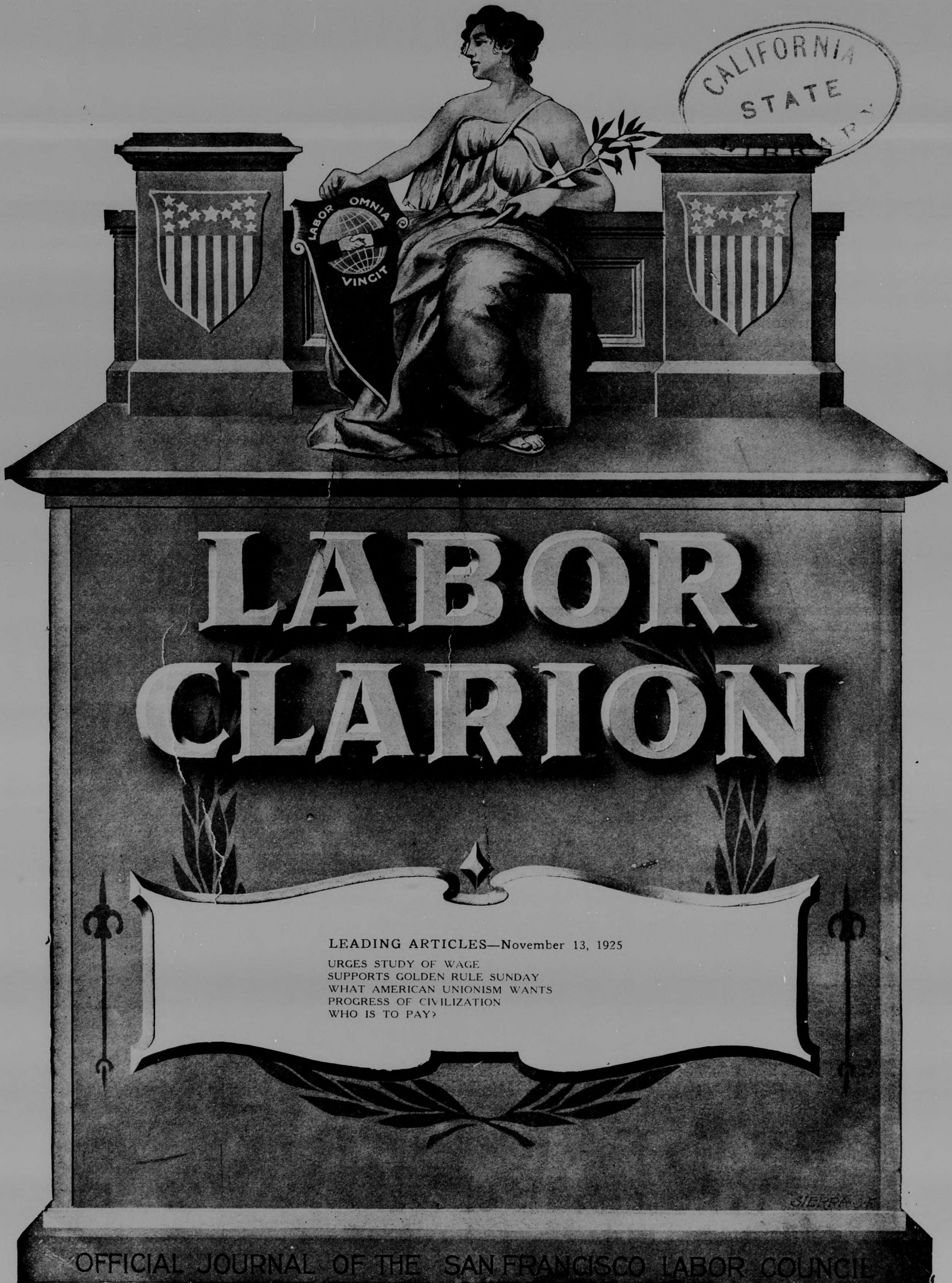


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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1925

No. 41

:-:

Urges Study of Wage

:-:

(By International Labor News Service.)

To supply a family of man, wife, and three children with wages enough to subsist on, plus "the elementary decencies of life," \$1,800 a year is needed in cities of 100,000 or over, and \$1,600 a year in cities of less than 25,000, according to the Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D., professor in Marquette University and St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee.

Father Haas made this statement in an address delivered at the annual meeting held in Washington of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in which he urged scientific study of the minimum quantities of commodities needed by a family and the establishment of a minimum wage below which no family should be forced to fall.

Evils of Low Wages.

"The wages of the very low wage groups are what they are," Father Haas said, "because of the operation of the forces of supply and demand. As a result of this materialistic conception of industry which leaves its impress on the home, morality, education, and recreation, we have the conditions that are familiar to the social worker. Illness and chronic subnormal health are most prevalent among low-wage families. Infant mortality rates increase as the wages of fathers decrease. The death rate of adults and minors clearly rises as the incomes of wage earners fall. The only immediate corrective for these evils is the universal payment of a given amount of wages that will definitely buy the commodities necessary for a father, mother and three dependent children."

A minimum family budget expressed in the quantities of food, clothes, room space, and sundries must first be ascertained, Father Haas said. Such a budget has been prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and it is the same in its essentials as other budgets issued nationally and locally.

Must Ascertain Prices.

To determine the cost of such a budget in any city, Father Haas said, it is necessary only to find the prices of the various foods, clothing, furniture, housing, etc., that are enumerated in the quantity budget. The prices should be secured in the neighborhood stores of the families whose budgets are being considered.

The minimum family wage and the scientific determination of how much it costs to supply a family with its minimum budget are necessary, Father Haas said, "because there is a vast army of productive manual laborers who are living definitely below the living wage level." It is all the more necessary, he continued, because "thousands of skilled workers are being drawn into the ranks of the unskilled every year through the continuous perfection of automatic machinery."

Would Have Wages Advance.

"I do not mean that wages should be held at the plane of the cost of living," Father Haas said in closing. "This would prevent any possible advance in living standards for wage earners. Professor Day of Harvard states that in the period of 1899-1920 the total production of the country increased about twice as rapidly as our population. It can not be reasonably denied that wage earners have a right to share in this increased product in the form of a progressively higher standard of living."

SUPPORTS GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY.

December sixth is International Golden Rule Sunday, a day sponsored by President Coolidge for the promotion of international good-will and as a means of focusing attention on the needs of Near East Relief orphans in Bible lands. Thirty-five thousand still look to America for their very existence. Of this number 80 per cent are less than 14 years of age. During the past 12 months 15,000 either became self-supporting or were placed out for adoption.

"Until the last orphan has been placed in a position of self-support, I am certain that the great organized labor movement of America will continue to give its earnest assistance to the work of the Near East Relief," states Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. "The practice of the Golden Rule, the relief of the needy and stricken, is the mission and purpose of the organized workers of America."

On the first Sunday in December we are asked to eat a simple meal of bread and stew such as the orphans have every day in the year. Then make as liberal provision for their upkeep as we would like to have made for ourselves if conditions were reversed.

While it is not expected that American families can prepare a four-cent meal on this occasion (the average cost of an orphan's dinner in the Near East), nevertheless it is well to carry out the spirit of the day in some sacrificial form that we may more fully realize our blessings. As President Coolidge has pointed out: "This expression of brotherhood inevitably has a beneficial influence upon those who give as well as those who receive."

The Near East Relief is not only feeding and clothing children under its care, but it is also training them for self-support. In all some twenty trades are taught, depending on the needs of the country where the children are quartered. At present the orphanages are located in Syria, Greece, Palestine and Russian Armenia.

During the twelve months from January 1 to December 31 of 1924 the service of Near East Relief reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children. Of this number were many belonging to races or nationalities that had no legal claim upon the land that had given them haven.

The service included food, medical aid, clothing or personal service such as the work of conducting the release of Greek military and civil prisoners from Turkey and immigration service to refugees.

A total of 74,852 children were served, without taking into account those provided with clothing outside of orphan ages or without taking into account those with mothers who were served among the total of 554,978.

The American Federation of Labor expressed its approval of this work by the passage of the following resolution at the October meeting in Atlantic City:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor commends the work of the Near East Relief and recommends that local unions and central labor bodies co-operate in this humanitarian work of saving lives of orphan children and training them for leadership in various trades in the Near East countries."

WHAT AMERICAN UNIONISM WANTS.

By Andrew Furuseth, Before Atlantic City Convention, A. F. of L.

There seems to be a strange misunderstanding of the differences that exist in Europe and America. In Europe the fundamental idea is that the government can do all things and the people can do only those things which government permits. Hence there is a struggle between the people and the government for increasing power to the people. In the United States the question was tested long ago.

The people of the United States are free, not because they have a constitution. Not at all. They have a constitution because they are free. You begin with freedom in one country and you build from that; in another country you build from autocracy and struggle to get away from that.

In Europe they are hampered with all kinds of legislation that prevents the people from using their power. In so far as we took our common law from England, we carried over here, of course, a tendency in the same direction. Our system of land tenure, our system of common law, is practically the English system. Hence, evidently, the misunderstanding and misconception which we have, because somebody else is traveling one way and insists that we shall travel the same way.

What is it, fundamentally, that we in America want? We want to establish on the industrial field, as far as it is possible, the same freedom and equality that exists on the political field. Now, how was political freedom attained in Great Britain? By the maintenance in the house of parliament of power over the purse. The purse belongs there; the right of taxation and appropriation is exclusively lodged in parliament, and it was that power which was used by parliament to gradually change the system of English society from one of pure autocracy to one of democracy on the political field.

How was it done? First, by petition; then by electing men to parliament; then by interchange and dickering between parliament and the crown. The fundamental idea was that the British people, acting through parliament, could upset the government of England any time they wanted to.

What is the situation here? I want to call your attention to the fact that freedom and equality on the industrial field have got to be acquired as they were on the political field, step by step, building new roads through the wilderness.

What is the fundamental distinction between the king and the arrogant employer? You bring to Mr. Gary or to Mr. Rockefeller your petition for redress of grievances and he says: "I don't know you! Get about your business! Don't bother me!" That is what the king said, but there was a power behind the petition of the people which gradually made the king listen, and that was the power of the purse.

There is a power which you are trying to organize that will compel Mr. Gary and Mr. Rockefeller and the tribe generally to listen. We own our own labor power and we can refuse to supply that labor power.

In order to carry on that proposition, you must be free men and women; you must own yourselves.

That is the meaning of the labor movement in America.

THE NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE.

Book Review Written for The Labor Clarion
by Henry M. Cuthbert.

Part IV.

(Concluded from last week.)

The third warning of science to statesmanship is that charity and philanthropy, though founded in a most commendable sympathy, are at times soft headed. The world, thinks Wiggam, should be first paved with intelligence and lighted with wisdom. "This is not a task for goodness of heart only, but also for soundness of head." Further along: "Anybody knows that washing a hog or a human being improves the morals and manners of both." And a few pages further: "Unwise charity creates half the misery of the world, and charity can never relieve one-half of the misery which it creates." The warning is a plea that science be added to the operation of the Golden Rule.

The fourth warning is that the increased knowledge of medicine, hygiene and sanitation has made it possible for all but the weakest specimens of the race to survive and propagate their kind. Quoting a British medical man: "The feeble-minded woman goes to the workhouse for her fourth or fifth illegitimate child, while the insane man, overcome by the strain of modern life, is fed up and restored for a time to his family and paternity." Wiggam points out that a legislative decree may result in making men legally good, but that man cannot thus be made automatically morally good. "Vice purifies a race because it kills the vicious" is a sermon in a short sentence. That is, unless science staves off for a time the inevitable death—and then vice might kill not only the vicious but those who preserved the vicious temporarily from their own folly.

The fifth of the fundamental warnings is that morals, education, art and religion will not improve the "inborn" capacities or tendencies of the race. It means that the inborn capacities of neither animals nor men can be directly improved by better housing or food or shelter or by education. It means they can be improved only by the same methods which practical men, ever since Laban and Jacob, have used to improve their flocks and corn. Stupidity begets stupidity, and

intelligence begets brains. "Wooden legs are not inherited, but wooden heads are."

Comes now in the book a chapter on the "Ethical Transition." If reading the warnings rather makes one feel that matters of this earth have been somewhat bungled up, that is the spiritual reaction desired. The fact that some twenty or thirty civilizations that have preceded the Christian civilization are now lying in the dust or vanished entirely indicates that something was wrong with their fundamental organization. Wiggam says the world "is filled as never before with the spirit of Christ. Men are passionately eager to be good—to attain sweetness and peace and light. But they simply do not know how." He points out that the enemies in the late World War each regarded himself as filled with that spirit. The peoples of the several nations actually believed they were imitating Him. Manifestly some of the combatants were mistaken; either the Central Powers or the Allies. May it not have been that neither side of the great conflict had the true spirit of the lowly Nazarene?

On the basis that anything that hurts life is wrong, and that anything that ministers to life is right, Wiggam declares that "the best man is the man who submits his conduct to the most rigid tests of critical analysis and objective experiment." And that "the righteous man is simply the man who acts intelligently." Again: "As a literal fact men can not be righteous without statistical tables for calculating the results of conduct, or without a calculus of correlations for arriving at individual and social standards." Science supplies the statistical tables and the calculus. "If science combined with that spirit of Christ which does run through all religions can not save the world nothing else can. It must go on in the same old sickening cycles of failure, the same grasping of life's prizes by a few, while the masses of men and women must work and weep without earthly meaning and without hope that another world may right the wrongs of this, but they will fail to make this world the friendly and decent place to live in which the scientist knows it ought to be." The laboratory is the new Mount Sinai, and from this new Mount Sinai are thundered the Ten Commandments of Science.

The new Decalogue sets out ten duties: (1) Of Eugenics; (2) of Scientific Research; (3) of the Socialization of Science; (4) of Measuring Men; (5) of Humanizing Industry; (6) of Preferential Reproduction; (7) of Trusting Intelligence; (8) of Art; (9) of Internationalism; (10) of Philosophical Reconstruction. Each of these duties takes up a chapter in the book except the tenth, which is expanded into three chapters.

The commandments are written around the new Biological Golden Rule: "Do unto both the born

and the unborn as you would have both the born and the unborn do unto you." This is the biologist's conception of the brotherhood of man. This, and this only, is the final reconciliation of science and the Bible. Science came not to destroy the great ethical essence of the Bible, but to fulfill it.

The book concludes with a chapter titled "The Ethical Outlook: The Mental Habits for a New Approach."

Brilliant, readable, authoritative, the book deserves a wide reading, especially among the far-seeing members of labor organizations who always, though sometimes blindly, struggle for that better world which is visualized by the author as a possible product of an intelligent application of well-established laws of the science of life.

The New Decalogue of Science. By Albert Edward Wiggam. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers.

The wife who demands the union label shows a becoming pride in her husband's social usefulness.

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

We look back over the history of the race and compare our present "high state of civilization" with the primitive conditions of our grandfathers or the more primitive conditions before then, and point with pride (to or at ourselves) and exclaim: "Look what we have done!"

When we take stock of our accomplishments, we enumerate the telephone, the telegraph, the railroads, trolleys, automobiles, airplanes, submarines, radio. They make up a wonderful record. We have a right to feel proud.

We have made progress in other directions, too, that affect us even more vitally than do these mechanical things—in medicine, chemistry, astronomy, biology, psychology—about which the layman hears nothing, knows nothing, cares nothing apparently. To most of us, what we cannot see or hear or smell or taste or feel doesn't exist, except God, and our dependence upon our physical senses for our knowledge makes us sometimes skeptical about God. Or if we have a deep-rooted conviction about God, know what He approves and disapproves, we convince ourselves that mere man should not peep behind the curtains and try to find out what is hidden there, but should be content with what is revealed by his five senses.

Yet knowledge developed in the experimental laboratories of schools and industrial plants is the very foundation upon which any further mechanical progress must depend. And knowledge developed in the biological laboratories, scientific knowledge, backed up by the best approximation of truth and fact that man can call to his assistance, is the foundation upon which any further spiritual progress must depend.

The day is done when men will be awed into silence and content by exhibition of a flying machine that will not fly. The day is about to dawn when men will not be content to accept solutions of economic, political or sociological problems that will not solve. Men are getting brave enough even to question the imperial perfection of the wisdom of our predecessors who seemed to believe that industries requiring the very highest type of specialized knowledge could be operated successfully by a board, the members of which were selected because they had shown themselves sympathetic and helpful to their neighbors in distress, or by a vulgar display of what has passed for "good fellowship" had won the friendship or admiration of their associates.

It is well-established knowledge among men and women that a printer, for instance, is not the fellow to build a house, or a carpenter the fellow to build a typewriter, or an electrical engineer to lay a cement sidewalk, or a merchant to do any of these things. It is beginning to dawn

upon the minds of men and women that civilization has developed specialists in nearly all human activities, and it might be possible that one man may know more than another about the complicated problems of human relations, or government.

But if government is to regulate or supervise printing, carpentry, typewriter building, electrical engineering, sidewalk laying and merchandising, not to mention the thousand and one other activities of the race which require at least a small degree of specialized knowledge, government assumes a good-sized job. Or if the people insist that government shall protect them from the inequities which grow out of our relations with each other, they display a startling confidence in the all-wisdom of government—a confidence that is not warranted by experience so far developed in this vast domain.

If civilization is more than an improved mechanical world, then improved mechanics is not improved civilization, and progress of civilization has nothing to do with progress of mechanics. Yet without mechanics, how has civilization progressed?

The average height of Frenchmen is said to have been reduced several inches by the Napoleonic wars. The World War took only the choicest of mentalities and physiques of our young manhood to blow up, and left the weaker behind to propagate their kind. That is what all wars have done—from Gideon to the Kaiser—and we are the product of what was left.

Thus progress so far seems to be directed to destruction rather than to building up. We make mechanical things, turn them into engines of war, and proceed to blow up those among us who have brawn or brain enough to manipulate our destructive agencies. Of course, when we are under the great emotional surge of patriotism, we do not reflect upon these things—and if we did so reflect, the highly enlightened people of some other nation would come here and clean up the refuse from other wars—that is, us.

But we are content with the illusion that civilization has made and is making great progress. We choose peanut vendors and musicians and successful business men and labor leaders and lawyers—anybody who has thought so little, and that so little badly, that he believes what he says, and says it fluently—to guide and direct us as we plunge onward to the grave.

What can be done about it? Well, well, well! If I knew—

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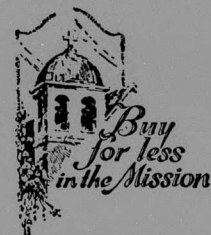
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1925

"You may bring to your office and put in a frame
A motto as fine as its paint,
But if you're a crook when you're playing the
game,

That motto won't make you a saint.
You can stick up the placards all over the hall,
But here is the word I announce:
It is not the motto that hangs on the wall,
But the motto you live that counts.

"If the motto says 'Smile' and you carry a frown;
'Do it now,' and you linger and wait;
If the motto says 'Help' and you trample men
down;
If the motto says 'Love' and you hate—
You won't get away with the mottoes you stall,
For truth will come forth with a bounce,
It is not the motto that hangs on the wall,
But the motto you live that counts."

—New York Tribune.

When the workers in Japan first started to
organize they struck out along the lines of the
American Federation of Labor, and they met with
all kinds of opposition from the radicals of
various stripes. At the present time those who
favor doing everything through the instrumental-
ity of a labor political party seem to be in the
ascendancy. Some time back something very
closely resembling universal suffrage was put in
force in the Flowery Kingdom, and this gave the
political advocates an opportunity to forge to the
front by preaching the doctrine that the salvation
of the workers could only be worked out through
forming a political party made up of wage work-
ers and agriculturalists. But though they have
been working along that line for several years,
they have not been able to get anywhere, very
largely because those engaged in agriculture can-
not see how their interests and those of the wage
workers can possibly run parallel. At any rate,
the real movement, from this distance, does not
seem to be progressing very rapidly, most of the
energy of all factions being spent in fighting one
another. Perhaps the Japanese workers will have to
go through struggles of this kind to gain experience,
after which they will undoubtedly get under way
and produce really good results for themselves.
Delays of the kind they are now encountering
seem to be inevitable.

Who Is To Pay?

From now until Congress passes some kind of a new tax law, you will be bom-
barded with figures on tax reduction. Unimaginable hundreds of millions will be
thrown at your heads. You will be made dizzy with figures. But behind these bat-
tles of figures you will find a war between theories of taxation, or better, between
the interests of the owners and the workers.

The Mellon theory is that taxation must be made as low as possible upon the
rich. Rich men hate taxes. But rich men like tariffs, which are taxes that the poor
pay in greater proportion than the rich. The tariff on sugar or the present tax on
automobile parts by no means falls on rich and poor alike in proportion to their
wealth. Mr. Mellon and Mr. Rockefeller have incomes that armies of workers can-
not earn in a year. But they do not eat as much sugar as those armies of workers.
They have incomes that all the farmers in North Dakota can scarcely equal. But
they do not use a proportionate number of automobile parts. The job of these rich
men is to keep the people from thinking of these facts, and so they have worked
out a lot of reasons for high tariffs and for relieving the rich from heavy super-
taxes. These reasons are not much good except to fool the people.

Against the Mellon conception of taxes is the conception that taxes should be
paid by those most able to bear them and that taxation is a legitimate means for
partially rectifying some of the existing gross injustices and inequalities. Under
this theory the tax on automobile parts should be repealed, the tariff should be
reduced, taxes in the lower grades of the income schedule should be reduced and
super-taxes maintained. By all means, inheritance taxes should be maintained.
They are both just and easy to collect. The tax on the inheritance of children not
able to work should be lighter than on able-bodied adults. This would enable a
father to look out for his widow and children with less of a tax burden upon his
estate than if it passed into the hands of more distant relatives already earning their
own livings. There ought to be an arrangement for dividing inheritance taxes be-
tween the nation and the state. It is now proposed by some thirty-two governors
that the nation abandon inheritance taxes in favor of the states. This would be
grossly unfair in the case of a state like Florida, where there are no inheritance or
income taxes. The better way to settle the matter would be for the United States
to levy a heavy inheritance tax against which, however, could be charged off the
larger part of a state tax in states which also levy on inheritances.

Secretary Mellon says that small income taxes exceed the cost of collection.
This has been disputed a number of times by members of both houses in Congress,
and right now Congressman Garner of Texas, the author of the plan which took
the place of the last Mellon scheme and relieved the small income taxpayer, and a
man who is in a position to know the subject thoroughly, says the collection costs
are higher than the total payments of 1,000,000 small taxpayers and that it would
be good business for the government to annul all taxes on incomes lower than
\$5000. In other words, the government gains nothing from the collection of small
income taxes except the right to create jobs. Unless the cost of collection is less
than the amount of the taxes collected, the debt cannot be reduced, nor can there
be any hope held out that taxes will ultimately be reduced. If this be true, and
all indications are that it is true, why should such taxes be continued? They are
of no benefit to the great mass of the people.

Discussions of this kind may bore most of the workers, because they do not
understand much about taxation, but if they were to take a little more interest in
the question and devote a little time to study of it, it would not be so easy to fool
them with propaganda spread over the country by the agents of the big interests,
who hope to wax fat on the gullibility of the great mass of the people.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Labor unions are organized and used by Wall Street, according to Henry Ford, in a special dispatch to the New York Times.

That labor organization is most effective which has the largest percentage of individual members who take an active and sincere interest in the work that needs to be done in order to insure progress. The organization cannot run itself. It must be carried on by the members, and if the members fail, the union must also fall by the wayside. Every member will admit the truth of this, if any thought is given to the subject at all, but how few members really do pay any attention to the business of their organizations except when an increase in pay is in sight will be testified to by officers who are familiar with the facts. Those who want to be real trade unionists and play the part of loyal members will get in and do their share of the work. Those who do not are not of much value to the organization or to society.

This year the Boers in South Africa are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic twenty-five years ago, and the man who gave the British army a terrific struggle with a mere handful of his fellows for an army. He said at the beginning of the war that the British might win it, but, if they did, it would be at a cost that would stagger the world, and the cost did stagger the world at that time, but if the old President had lived until the World War ended, and had scrutinized the cost in blood and treasure, he would not have considered the cost of the British victory over his people very staggering. However, he put up a great fight for the right of his people to govern their own country in their own way, and the world will not soon forget him. He was made of the stuff of which patriots are molded, and one of the generals who served under him, General Smuts, was a shining light at the peace conference in Paris and was, next to President Wilson, mainly responsible for the League of Nations draft that was there agreed upon.

The American labor movement is a purely voluntary proposition, founded upon the democratic idea that the majority shall govern it, and wherever the unions have departed from the foundation principles, defeat and disaster have ultimately followed. There have been many well-intentioned individuals in the movement who have clamored for the concentration of power in the hands of the few with a firm belief that in that direction was to be found the possibility of moving quickly and effectively in emergencies, but they have never been able to prove their contentions in a practical way, because concentrated power is always dangerous, and, in the end, is bound to be misused. There are always plenty of gullible individuals who figure that power in their hands is in no danger of being abused and that, therefore, they should have it, but put up to them the question of placing the same power in the hands of others and they will immediately become suspicious and fearful, and history will sustain them in their fear. Therefore, it would seem, consistency should induce them not be anxious to accept such power themselves or to urge others to give it to them, but the jewel of consistency does not always appeal to them.

WIT AT RANDOM

Flapper (after the accident)—"It was all your fault. I've been driving carefully—I've had two years' experience."

Old Boy (picking himself up)—"But I've always walked carefully; I've had sixty-eight years' experience."—New York Sun and Globe.

Cohen placed a ladder against the side of the house, then called his son Abie, aged seven, and made him climb to the top of it.

"Now, jump," commanded Cohen.

"I'm afraid," wailed Abie.

Cohen held out his arms.

"Do as papa tells you—jump—papa is here."

Finally Abie did jump. Cohen stepped aside and Abie fell with a bump.

"Now, let that teach you a lesson never to trust anybody," said Cohen.—Ben Franklin Witness, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The man who writes collection letters and receives no reply will appreciate the following:

Sam Johnson lived in Macon, Ga. He was a "bad nigger." One morning he was walking down Main Street and saw another colored gentleman sweeping the street. Some of the dust was wafted in the direction of Sam. He stopped and swore at the sweeper. The sweeper paid no attention. Sam swore some more. No response. Figuratively, Sam grew purple with rage. He used his choicest epithets to no avail. The sweeper kept on sweeping. Then Sam got desperate. "Look here, you kinkly-headed, flat-nosed, slab-footed nigger," he said. "I warns you 'fore God, don't you keep on givin' me none of your damn silence. It's one thing I won't stan' fum nobody."—The Recorder.

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,

And never, as people do now,

Did he note the amount of the caloric count—

He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,

Destroying a roast or a pie,

To think it was lacking in granular fat,

Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,

Untroubled by worries or fears

Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert—

And he lived over nine hundred years!

—Galt Evening Reporter.

Give me a spoon of oleo, Ma,

And the sodium alkali,

For I'm going to make a pie, Mamma!

I'm going to make a pie

For Dad will be hungry and tired, Ma,

And his tissues will decompose;

So give a gram of phosphate,

And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of casein, Ma,

To shorten the thermic fat,

And give me the oxygen bottle, Ma,

And look at the thermostat.

And if the electric oven is cold

Just turn it on half an ohm,

For I want to have supper ready

As soon as Dad comes home.

—Farm Journal.

Whatever else may happen

Since our country has gone dry,

The sailor still will have his port,

The farmer have his rye,

The cotton still will have its gin

The seacoast have its bar

And each of us will have a bier

No matter where we are.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Mileage of hard-surfaced roads in the United States is close to the half-million mark. Some stretch of road! The Romans built good roads and used them as a means of holding the empire together. Roads mean easy travel and easy travel means a lot of things. Roads used to mean mainly easy military transport. But they mean much more than that today and the half-million miles of new road will see very little of the business of marching armies—very little, indeed.

When George Washington was President of the United States the journey from Philadelphia to Washington was a long and tiresome one. From Washington to Mount Vernon was a tedious trek, but now sight-seers in big busses count it as just a by-path jaunt. In those old days there were only roads of mud where now there are rolling surfaces of concrete. And with the change in road bed there has come to us also the great change in vehicles—or vice versa. Distances have melted away like dew before the morning sun of springtime. Our half-million miles of new good roads mean that more people can go more places—and that means more than just joy riding.

In Oregon one can leave the little city of Medford, with its memories of old gold rush days, and in a couple of hours he can look down from high summits into the sunlit valleys of the California side, bathed in the golden flood of an afternoon sun. Where creaking, groaning horse-drawn wagons used to moil along over roads that were little better than mud paths, great automobile trucks hurry along to market with all manner of produce. The concrete mixer by the roadside is a wonderful spreader of civilization and of its benefits. All of this means that time pays bigger dividends than it used to pay. Good roads diminish the time spent in the business of getting from place to place. Not only that, but more important, they make possible the business of getting from place to place. That means much.

The more people can move freely from place to place the more safe is their freedom and the more they understand freedom. Their freedom is on a larger scale. Mexico is planning to build hard surfaced roads from the capital to the sea in three directions. The principal project is a road from Mexico City to Laredo, on the Texas border. Those good roads will mean more freedom for the Mexican people than all the presidential proclamations and decrees ever issued. Once let a people know that they can move on and they will soon break down the edges of the ruts in which their lives have been run. Roads are wonderful things. Contemplate them. Contemplate that half-million miles of new travel ways built in the last few years. The saying "the world moves" is coming true.

WASTES IN INDUSTRY.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and other scientists are directing an educational movement against wastes in distribution. Meetings are being held throughout the nation to discuss such topics as: Unnecessarily large varieties of stock; wasteful development, lack of scientific sales methods or use of unsuitable methods, sales policies as to meeting wasteful competition, eliminating wastes from fields served by the middleman, training and other features of salesmanship.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Saturday of last week the officers of No. 21 were notified of the death of another of our aged members in a local hospital. Joe G. Bond, a native of Ohio, 68 years 6 months and 4 days, passed away Saturday, November 7, 1925, following a week's illness from bronchial pneumonia. Left to mourn his passing are a brother, Franco G. Bond of Poplar Bluff, Mo., a sister, Mrs. Nona Fleming of Dallas, Texas, neither of whom were able to be in attendance at his funeral which was held Monday, November 9, from the funeral parlors of Jas. H. Reilly & Co., 29th and Dolores streets, followed by interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Reared in the Baptist faith, it was the request of the brother and sister that the funeral be conducted under the auspices of that denomination and the Rev. Dr. West of the Baptist Church delivered the funeral oration. Mr. Bond had been a member of the local union for the past seven years, but most of that time has been engaged as night clerk in the local Elks' Club. He had many friends among the printers who worked with him throughout the Western states.

This coming Sunday, November 15, is the regular meeting day of No. 21, and every member is urged to be present as the scale committee will present for ratification or rejection a proposal from the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association for a readjustment of the present newspaper scale and arbitration agreement, both of which expire on December 31, 1925. Space will not permit of a complete recital of the publishers' proposition, but the three main features are as follows: A proposal to lengthen the hours from 7½ to 8; a proposal to decrease the wages from \$52 and \$55 to \$48.50 and \$51.50, and an increase in the number of ems of matter to be produced by linotype operators. There will be other matters of interest to the general membership to come before the meeting and again we urge all members to be present.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week the Oakland and San Francisco Unions have been hosts to James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union; Seth R. Brown, first vice-president, and J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer. Arriving here at 9:30 Tuesday morning these officials were met by the officers of the local union and accompanied to Oakland, where they were met by a delegation from the Oakland Union and taken for a sight-seeing tour of the East Bay region, followed by a banquet in the evening at an Oakland cafe, where the International officers addressed nearly 75 members of the Oakland Union. Wednesday the local committee took the officers in charge and a visit was made to the office of John Henry Nash, where Mr. Nash took pleasure in explaining to them the immense collection of rare books he has in his beautiful new library. Wednesday evening the visitors, together with representatives of the Mailers' and Stereotypers' Unions, were guests of the local union at a dinner party, following which all adjourned to the Labor Temple, where the International offi-

cers addressed several hundred members of the union and guests. The different speakers touched on the apprentice question, financial condition of the International, the pension law as it will apply after January 1, 1926, the unfair publications throughout the country, and President Lynch made an especial plea for the support of International and local officials in the reconstruction work now under way throughout the jurisdiction. Thursday, the employing printers of the city, especially in the commercial branch, were invited to be the guests of the local union at a luncheon, to which about 75 responded. The International officers were introduced and Messrs. Hays and Brown spoke briefly. President Lynch addressed the gathering at some length on the aims and objects of the Typographical Union, especially its apprentice program, and made a plea for closer organization between the employers themselves, expressing the belief that only through closer co-operation between the employers and between the employers and the unions could the greatest good come to the printing industry. After the close of his address the guests of the union were given an opportunity to take up any question they had in mind, and President Lynch made an attempt to answer their questions. We believe the meeting of the employers together with the International and local officers will bear fruit that will be vastly beneficial to all connected with the printing trade. The visitors left the city at 5 p. m., Thursday, for Sacramento, where they spent Friday, after which they will continue their tour through the Northwest. Vice-President Brown was accompanied by his wife. These officials had been in attendance last Sunday at the Golden Jubilee celebration of Los Angeles Typographical Union, and report that there were in the neighborhood of 1100 guests present, and the program lasted for a full eight hours. They pronounced it one of the greatest successes in history.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

At the regular chapel meeting, held last Monday afternoon, the members instructed the chairman to ascertain the advisability of the chapel furnishing its own water, due to the numerous complaints registered against the objectionable water that is furnished through the drinking fountains about the plant. The membership also passed an amendment to the chapel laws, the sense of which looks toward the protection of subs in that a regular must relieve a sub from a "T. F." slip during the preceding shift.

Several changes in the by-laws of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society are posted and will be voted on by the membership at its next meeting, which will take place the first of next month. Considerable discussion has taken place among the various ones interested, and it is rumored that one, and possibly two, of the measures may meet defeat. The society is in a very healthy state at present and has been of great benefit to quite a number of its members during its existence.

V. C. Berry loaded the family into his Star "automobile" early last Sunday morning and made Santa Cruz in a non-stop trip, where they enjoyed a dip in the ocean.

Conscientious workers are mighty scarce around a print shop, at least so thinks Ike Nesbit; anyway, Ike figures that he is capable of "minding" his own work regardless of those who think he cannot.

"Pete" Peterson has changed his mind about "sure" things and is back on the board. Pete answered the call sent out by the "Ex" a couple

of weeks ago and discovered to his regret that he was not the only "victim."

L. E. "Pop" Fish deserted the copy desk the latter part of the week for a few days of rest.

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INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr.

President of the League of American Inventors.

The Air Brake.

"Do I understand you right, young man," said Commodore Vanderbilt after listening to George Westinghouse's designs, "that you intend to stop a rushing train with nothing but air?"

"Yes," replied Westinghouse.

"Then get out of here! I have no time to waste on fools," cried out the great financier.

The above interview is typical of the manner in which the invention of the famous air brake was received by railway officials.

The inventor of the air brake was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie County, N. Y., October 6, 1846. He received his education in the public schools and was encouraged, during his boyhood, to spend most of his time in his father's agricultural works at Schnectady. He early evinced his extraordinary inventive talents, and at the age of 15 invented a rotary engine. His familiarity with mechanical devices acquired in his father's work shop laid the foundation of his illustrious career.

Second Invention at 19.

In 1865 his inventive bent again showed itself and he produced a device for replacing derailed cars upon the tracks. It is evident from this invention, made in his nineteenth year, that he early became conversant with railway problems. This knowledge stood him in good stead when he later began work on his momentous invention, the air brake.

A year after the invention of the rotary engine, young Westinghouse was in a train wreck on the New York Central Line. The accident was caused by the failure of the old hand brake to operate. Before Westinghouse reached home that afternoon he had determined to invent a brake which would make travel safe.

With the brake idea holding sway over his mind, he started to experiment with steam. He finally decided upon compressed air as a braking agency after reading of a proposal to drive a rock drill by air working through 3000 feet of pipe. He carefully designed a braking apparatus and submitted it to various railway officials, who did not think much of the inventor's notions.

Partners Prove Troublesome.

For a time George Westinghouse despaired of bringing his brake on the market. He devoted his time to the car replacer and the reversible frogs, which he had invented. He had two partners in his small business of manufacturing the articles. They determined to freeze Westinghouse out and brought things to the point where he was forced either to buy their interest or turn over everything to them, including the patents. Westinghouse pulled up at once and arranged with a firm in Pittsburgh to manufacture them. He was to act as sales agent, as before. The selling of the frogs brought him in contact with railway men to whom he talked about his air brake, without success.

Finally in 1868, the Panhandle Railroad agreed to give the brakes a trial if Westinghouse would finance the experiment. Ralph Baggeley offered to defray the expense for one-fifth interest in the invention.

One very humorous incident in the history of the brake is the fact that the first orders for it came from Commodore Vanderbilt, who a short time before had ordered Westinghouse from his office.

First Patent in 1869.

The first patent was issued on April 13, 1869, and two months later the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed under a Pennsylvania charter. Westinghouse at the age of 23 was president of the new company, which was capitalized at \$500,000. The great inventor died in New York, March 12, 1914, being 68 years old.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE.

The most valuable patents ever granted to a man were issued to Alexander Graham Bell for the telephone. Today his invention stands alone as the most marvelous triumph of the nineteenth century. Its functions bringing the peoples of the earth into instant communication have proved a blessing to all mankind.

Today we accept the telephone as commonplace; but very few know the history and romance connected with it. The story of the telephone and its inventor reads like a novel from the pen of Horatio Alger.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh in 1847. It was there he received his education in the public schools. His knowledge of electricity and telephony was gained from Sir Charles Wheatstone, the most eminent figure in the scientific world at that time.

Bell Comes to America.

The distressing news that he had contracted tuberculosis caused Bell to come to America for his health. He settled in the little town of Brantford, Canada, where he taught the Indians the art of visible speech.

Later, while teaching in the public schools of Boston, he fitted up a small workshop in the basement of the residence of Mr. Sanders. Bell became so interested in his experiments that he neglected his teaching. He soon lost all of his pupils and closed his school.

At this point in his career Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Sanders, who had been backing him, threatened to desert him if he did not give up his foolish notions regarding the telephone. They were both firm in their ideas that the electric telegraph offered more possibilities. Hubbard went so far as to tell Bell that he could not marry his daughter unless he confined himself to the telegraph.

Bell, without funds and with his closest friends turning against him, fought on and was granted his first patent on March 7, 1876.

A month after the patent was issued, a splendid opportunity for publicity presented itself. The Philadelphia Centennial was about to open. Bell succeeded in securing a small table in a dark corner to demonstrate his invention. This was looked upon by the inventor and his friends as a great step forward. However, more disappointments were in store for them.

Wins Despite Reverses.

Bell had no money to pay the railroad fare to visit the opening of the Centennial. His sweetheart, Miss Hubbard, was going and Bell accompanied her to the station. Up until the moment of departure she supposed that he was going also. When she learned otherwise she burst into tears. This so aroused the young inventor that he dashed after the departing train and, in some unexplained manner, managed to reach Philadelphia without money or baggage.

The results obtained at the Centennial were very discouraging until one day the Emperor of Brazil appeared. His startled exclamation, "My

God; it talks," aroused the indifferent judges and excited the enthusiasm of the visitors.

The Bell Telephone Association was then formed with Bell, Sanders, Hubbard and Watson. Then followed a long series of legal battles. Bell was forced to defend his claims against a host of others. The Western Union Company entered the telephone field as competitor and the affairs of the Bell Association were brought to a desperate point.

Fortune Smiles on Inventor.

Fortune, who had treated Bell so shabbily in the past, now smiled upon him in the person of Francis Blake, who had invented an improved transmitter. He came forward and offered it to the Bell people for stock in the company. The Western Union then retired from the field, knowing they could not compete successfully.

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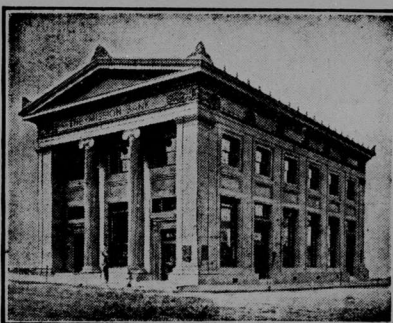
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of November 6, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Federal Employees, Alfred Berryessa, F. W. Lynch, J. P. Thompson, J. F. Whelan, H. C. Weldon, P. W. Naughton, R. C. Allen. Molders No. 164—Frank Joseph, vice George Johnson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Label Section, congratulating President Stanton on his election as Supervisor. From Governor Richardson, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter relative to the case of Miss Anita Whitney. From Chief O'Brien, relative to Labor Day celebration.

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from the Ford Defense Committee inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the A. F. of L. Convention in 1912. Also communication and resolution from Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, with regard to the coal industry, and requesting the Council to give the proper information concerning same. From the Boiler Makers' Union No. 6, stating that the ship owners of this country are going to request the repeal of Section 466, Tariff Act of 1922, and requesting the Council to protest against the repeal and to request our representatives in Congress to vote against the repeal of said Act. From the International Typographical Union, stating that the Collier Magazine was the product of non-union printers.

Communication from the Workers' Education

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Campagno Bros., 333 Clay.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennet, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

Bureau, requesting Labor Councils and State Federations of Labor to become members of said Bureau. Moved that this Council affiliate with the Workers' Education Bureau. Motion carried.

Communication from Journeymen Tailors' Union inclosing copy of resolutions, requesting the Council to instruct its affiliated unions and their members to be consistent in their demand for the union label, card and button and to only patronize the labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor; and that the Council appoint a committee of five with power to investigate and report to the Council. Amendment, to strike out reference to committee of five and this portion be referred to the Label Section for further consideration and action, with a view to carry out the intent and purposes of the resolution; amendment carried.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor at its convention in 1924 went on record to advise all affiliated organizations that there are only two labels in the needle trades industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor, namely, the labels of the Journeymen Tailors and the United Garment Workers, and strongly urged that these two labels be supported by organized labor; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its Label Department have further recommended that all affiliated bodies should inaugurate label campaigns to promote the union label, card and button, even setting aside a certain month that union label goods should be purchased, so as to restore the union label to what it was intended, as the best and safest weapon to promote and advance the labor movement and industrial peace; and

"Whereas, Recently the California State Federation of Labor also passed resolutions, demanding that delegates attending the next convention must show at least five labels on their wearing apparel, and also created an "investigation committee" with power to investigate and report that said resolution is carried out; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council goes on record to instruct all its affiliated unions that their members should be consistent in their demand for the union label, card and button, and to patronize only the union labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor; further

"Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Label Section, for further consideration and action, with a view to carry out the intent and purposes thereof.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the financial appeal from the Textile Workers, the Secretary was directed to keep the tickets in the office in the hope that they may be disposed of. In the matter of the Federal Dispensary Tax Reduction League, your committee recommends that the Council take no action until it shall have received the endorsement of the A. F. of L. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Will hold a dance on Thanksgiving eve, Fraternal Hall, South City. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress organizing; request all friends to refrain from having repair work done Saturday afternoons. Street Carmen—Members disappointed in not receiving increase in pay. Molders—Will hold a dance November 21st; turkeys given away as door prizes.

Label Section—Will hold a whist party, November 23rd; turkeys for prizes.

The chair introduced Henry Munroe, who addressed the Council on the functions of the League of Nations in settling disputes and preserving peace in Europe.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and they were ordered paid.

New Business—Moved that when we adjourn

we do so in respect to the memory of the wife of Delegate Donohue; motion carried.

President Stanton thanked the delegates for assistance rendered him in the recent campaign. Council adjourned at 10 P. M.

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

YORKE MEMORIAL.

The national "Father Yorke Memorial High School" campaign has been launched with the appointment by Postmaster James E. Power, of San Francisco, campaign chairman, of Joseph I. Breen, of Washington, D. C., to direct the drive throughout the Eastern states. Breen will be aided in the work by the following committee of representative Eastern citizens, who will supervise the memorial campaign forces in their various states: Attorney Frank P. Walsh, of New York; Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahn, rector of the Catholic University, Washington; Rt. Rev. F. W. Howard, Bishop of Covington, Kentucky; Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter, of Chicago, formerly president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Rt. Rev. Msgr. James W. Power, of New York; Rev. John H. Dooley, of New York; Rev. Timothy J. Shanley, of New York; and Attorney Andrew I. Hickey, of Washington.

San Francisco team captains report splendid progress in their intensive drive for this city's quota of \$500,000 in the national million dollar drive, and it is expected that the local campaign goal will be reached by December.

DISCUSS FLIVVERS, HENRY!

Labor unions are organized and used by Wall Street, according to Henry Ford, in a special dispatch to the New York Times.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 589 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders 'Auxiliary'—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 112 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburn, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 37th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Ambrose Murphy of the marine firemen, Joseph G. Bond of the printers, Frederick W. Kihn of the machinists, William H. Bickell of the boilermakers.

James Coulsting, president of the Stationary Firemen's Union, who has been confined to the hospital for some time, has gone to Long Beach for rest and recuperation. Word comes from that place to the effect that he is progressing satisfactorily and will remain in that neighborhood until he has entirely regained his old condition of health. An old-time sailor, he says already he feels as though he could climb to the skysail yard and furl the sail with his hands tied behind his back.

The entertainment and ball of the Molders' Union, to be held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, November 21, will undoubtedly be a largely attended affair as there will be an opportunity for those who attend to secure their Thanksgiving turkey without cost. Turkeys will be given away as door prizes. All are invited to attend.

The Label Section is going to see to it that some of its friends are supplied with Thanksgiving turkeys. The whist party to be given on Monday evening, November 23rd, will have a number of turkeys to present to those who win in the tournament and a large crowd is expected to participate in the affair.

The International Typographical Union calls attention to the fact that Collier's Magazine is produced under non-union conditions and that it is not, therefore, entitled to the support of members of unions. Some time ago the publication changed hands and has since that time been printed in a non-union establishment and refused to consider any proposition looking to an adjustment of the situation.

The Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union will hold a dance on Thanksgiving Eve in Fraternal Hall, South San Francisco, and have made arrangements for a late car service so that those in the city may be able to attend. It is hoped a large delegation from this city will take advantage of this opportunity.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to affiliate with the Workers' Education Bureau, an organization dealing with adult education under the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in New York City.

H. J. Norton, vice-president of the Boilermakers' International Union, has returned from an extensive trip to local unions throughout the West Coast states. Norton and M. J. McGuire addressed a meeting of the local union Thursday night, relative to the new \$1000 insurance policies now issued all union boilermakers. The families of all members were invited to attend.

A resolution urging all members of unions affiliated with the Labor Council to demand the label of the Tailors' Union on all suits purchased was passed at the last meeting of the Council.

The Cooks' Union has opened a confection and soft drink stand in its new quarters at 1164 Market street. C. F. Medley, custodian of the hall, will be in charge.

The Boilermakers' International Union is preparing to offer determined resistance to all attempts in the next session of Congress to abolish or reduce the present tariff of 50 per cent placed on all repairs to American ships made in foreign ports, according to Secretary Thomas Sheehan of the local union.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., newspaper publishers and the Stereotypers' Union have signed a new contract. The rate is \$43 a week for foremen and \$38 for journeymen. This is an advance of \$3 and \$2.

NAVAL WAGES.

Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., is senior member of the Departmental Wage Board, which met in Washington on last Monday morning, according to information received at Mare Island. The other members of the Board are F. S. Curtin, chief clerk of the Navy Department, and A. J. Barres, representing the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Board will go over the Mare Island report along with the recommendations of wage boards of other stations. The new wage scale for all yards will become effective on January 1.

The proposed Mare Island scale was signed by Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., station commandant, shortly before noon Saturday. The proposed scale was sent to Washington, D. C.

Included in the list of recommendations were the following:

	Present, per hr.	Proposed, per hr.
Laborer	\$0.54	\$0.55
Helper, machinist .....	.58	.60
Helper, shipfitter .....	.58	.60
Painter .....	.91	1.00
Riveter .....	.88	.90
Sailmaker .....	.88	1.00
Boatbuilder .....	.90	.92
Sewer .....	.53	.55
Sheet metal worker .....	.96	1.06
Shipfitter .....	.88	.90
Steelworker .....	.96	1.06
Toolmaker .....	.95	.96
Wharfbuilder .....	.91	1.02
Electrician .....	.96	1.00
Frame bender .....	.93	.95
Galvanizer .....	.72	.77
Cement worker .....	.60	.63
Chauffeur .....	.71	.81
Job compositor .....	.88	1.17
Job printer .....	.88	1.17
Joiner .....	.90	1.02
Linotype .....	.88	1.18
Molder .....	.98	1.00
Ordnance man .....	.78	.86
Stevedore .....	.64	.70
Teamster .....	.60	.70

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Released by the Public Safety Department of the California State Automobile Association.

Passing street cars on their left is prohibited at all times by the California Vehicle act. Always pass them on their right hand side. If they are stopped and taking on or discharging passengers, do not pass them at all unless you reduce your speed to 10 miles per hour and can allow a clearance of six feet between your vehicle and the steps or running board of the street car. It is also unlawful to drive through safety zones.

Motorists should not stop their vehicles on the main traveled portion of any highway outside of a business or residential district for any purpose when it is possible to stop off the highway. If you have to stop to change a tire or make repairs to the car, you must move your car so as to leave at least 15 feet of the main traveled portion of the highway for the passage of other vehicles.

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